

# THE SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.

A REFLEX OF POPULAR EVENTS.

Devoted to Progress, the Rights of the South, and the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge among all Classes of Working Men.

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## Selected Poetry.

### Home and Friends.

Oh! there's power to make each hour  
As sweet as heaven designed it;  
Nor need we roam to bring it home,  
Though few there be that find it.  
We seek too high for things close by,  
And loose what nature found us;  
For life hath here no charm so dear  
As home and friends around us.

We oft destroy the present joy  
For future hopes—and praise them;  
While flowers as sweet bloom at our feet  
If we'd but stoop to raise them.  
For things afar still sweeter are  
When youth's bright spell hath bound us;  
But soon we're taught the earth has naught  
Like home and friends around us.

The friends that speed in time of need,  
When hope's last reed is shaken,  
Will show us still that come what will,  
We are not quite forsaken;  
Though all were night if but the light  
From friendship's altar crown'd us,  
'T would prove the bliss of earth was this,  
Our home and friends around us.

## Miscellaneous Reading.

### Christ no Writer.

One of the most remarkable facts in the history of Christ is, that he left no writings behind him, and the only record there is of his writing anything is in the case where "he stooped down and with his finger wrote upon the ground." What he wrote then and there no one knows; though perhaps the most plausible conjecture is that he wrote the answer to the question, whether the woman taken in the act of adultery should be stoned! "He that is without sin among you, let him cast a stone at her." Hearer, did this strange fact ever occur to you, that the greatest reformer that ever lived—professedly the divine teacher sent of God to reveal his truth to the world—whose teachings have survived the wreck of ages, and now command the credence, the respect and the most profound admiration of the enlightened world, and who is claimed as the "author and finisher" of a great system of faith and practice, has left behind him no sentence of his writing, and those unknown characters written with his finger in the sand constitute the sum total of all his writings of which there is any account of!

Is there, or has there been, since the invention of letters, or even rude hieroglyphics, any such thing as a system of religion, whose founder did not take special pains to reduce his teachings to writing, and thus give them the most exact and permanent form?

The Brahmins have their Vedas, their Pauranas, their Ramayan, and their laws and institutes of Menu, and these are all written and preserved with the utmost care. The Chinese have their books of Fohi, their founder, as opened and expounded by their great Confucius. The Persians have their Zendavesta, attributed to their leader, Zoroaster, containing the doctrine and laws of their religion. The Jews had their sacred books; and Moses and the prophets, and David, and Solomon, put their teachings in writing that they might be preserved.

Plato and Pythagoras, and Cicero and Demosthenes, wrote much. Mahomet wrote the Koran, and gave it to the faithful as their guide. The writings of Swedenborg are voluminous; and in our day, even the Mormon impostor wrote his book of Mormon. But here comes one who claims precedence even to Moses and Abraham, and especially claims that a greater than Solomon is in his own person, and announcing himself as a herald of a new dispensation from God, which is to cast Moses and the prophets in the shade, and prevail over all other systems, and subdue our entire race, and yet this great teacher wrote never a word, save only the characters in the sand,

which the next breath of wind might obliterate. Who can account for this strange procedure? Will it comport at all with the idea that he was an impostor? Did ever an impostor pursue a course like this? Never. And it seems to us that in the single fact to which we have alluded, there is the impress of truth, and proof that his mission is all divine. He stands out before us as one who knows that his mission is from God, and that it can stand upon its own merits. So confident is he of his power, that he is content to breathe it out upon God's air, and leave it to live by its own inherent and self-perpetuating immortality, or live not at all. And so he goes about doing good, now teaching in the synagogue and temple, now talking to his disciples as he sits on Olivet or by the sea of Galilee, and now dropping a word as he walks by the way. And there is not manifested the slightest apprehension that what he says will be lost. He writes it not on stone or parchment. Nay, he writes it not at all. He seeks only to give it a lodgment in the hearts of the few disciples that followed him—to make them comprehend it, and feel its power, and love it; and is willing to leave it there to produce its fruits, and to be written by the hand of affection, if it should be written at all. And on those hearts he did impress himself; and they, for the love they bore him, wrote the meagre sketch we have of his life and teachings.

[Rev. J. D. Williamson.]

### The Devil's Wagons.

Reader, contemplate, for a moment, this picture from real life. In the streets of a thriving village stands a wagon, to which four horses are harnessed. A few loose boards extend from one axle to the other. A little boy, of four or five years old, is placed upon these boards. The driver has turned aside, and is talking to some one upon the sidewalk. The horses take fright and run furiously through the street. The alarm of the noise and the outcry spread like lightning. Hundreds rush to their doors. Consternation and terror are in every countenance. One warm-hearted, impulsive woman—a mother—seeing the awful peril of the child, clasped her hands in agony, and with the full power of her voice called out: "Stop that wagon—stop that child!"

An old icicle in human shape, that stood by her, coldly and sneeringly replied: "Silently woman! don't fret yourself, it's not your child!" "I know it," said she, "but it is somebody's child! Stop that wagon, O, stop that wagon!"

Reader, the devil has his wagons—thousands of them—full teams in myriads of "somebody's children" aboard—himself the driver—reins and whip in hand—and he is carrying them full sweep to destruction! Stop those wagons, and save those children, O, stop those wagons!

Reader, the Sabbath School is a great, benevolent, and most efficient organization, formed expressly for preventing that fearful destruction. Its object is to gather up all the children; even the outcasts of "the highways and hedges," lead them to places of safety; keep them from getting into the Devil's wagons; and thus save them from his power! And they are all "somebody's children!"

No, all ye, then, that have human sympathy in your breasts, come forward and take a part, however humble, in this glorious work. Let us "stop those wagons," and that quickly! It can be done—either stop them, or compel them to run without passengers!

Let not an old icicle dissuade you. Your children may be in safety; but "somebody's" are going to ruin! Up, and save them. There are glorious rewards promised to those who "turn many to righteousness." The 25th of Matthew teaches us, that the smallest favor done to the smallest people, will come in remembrance and draw down blessings from the Great Judge; but they are damned who neglect and despise even little duties. The "one talent" must be improved as well as the "ten!"

N. B.—Somebody will have a fearful account to render for "somebody's children!"

### The Daughter of Yellow Smoke—A Story of the Omahas.

Many years ago, the Omaha Indians were a great and warlike tribe. The beautiful prairies of Nebraska, which lay north of the Platte River, belonged to them, and far north and west, they followed the war path and the game without fear, and with brave hearts. Yellow Smoke, now an old man, was then in the prime of life; a sagacious hunter, and a brave warrior, he became the head chief of his nation.

His daughter, Necomah, was the flower of the tribe, and many of the young braves sought her hand and wooed her beauty. But all failed to gain her affections except Tanguah, the hunter, who never returned without game, and the warrior who never came from the war path without scalps. He alone loved Necomah, and he alone was loved in return.

They were betrothed, the day had arrived for the solemnization of their marriage, and the presents of robes and horses were already gathered around the lodge of her father, while within the feast of corn and venison was boiling over the fire.

But among the Indians, as among the pale-faces, "the course of true love never did run smooth," and just at the auspicious moment, a scout came in and reported a hostile band of the Sioux encamped not far distant. In a moment the young men and braves were arrayed in their war dress, and the war paint glowed upon their faces. Tanguah bade his bride farewell, and his dark form was lost sight of far over the prairie.

A fierce and sanguinary battle was fought, and many of the Omahas were sent untimely to the spirit land, and among others, in the thickest of the fight, fell the brave Tanguah. The news soon came home to the village of the Omahas, and the squaws wept and wailed for the departed. But there was one who took no part in the mournful ceremonies—one who wept not, mourned not—it was Necomah. Her bright eye was lighted up with an unearthly fire, and the medicine men of the tribe said "she was mad, and that her spirit had left the body and gone to the good hunting grounds to join that of her lover."

Time passed on, and the conjurers told Yellow Smoke that his daughter must be taken to the great Sulphur Springs, near the old Council Bluffs, and that its waters, which were a great medicine, would call back the spirit, and restore the reason of Necomah. And so the chief started, but on the way his daughter died of a broken heart. But still believing in the efficacy of the Spring waters to "minister to a mind diseased," he bore her remains to the high bluff over the White Sulphur Spring, and there buried them.

And now at this day the grave of Necomah is visible, and the rude fence about it still stands, the big wigwags of the pale-faces are thick around it. And every moon the aged Yellow Smoke revisits the resting place of his daughter, and leaves upon the grave a cup of the medicine waters that the troubled spirit of Necomah may drink therefrom and be healed.

But now even the medicine men of the pale-faces send patients to the new Saratoga to regain health, and a wealthy company has begun the erection of a magnificent hotel near the Spring, while a thriving town, called Saratoga, is grown up near the grave of the dusky maiden, and the tramp of civilization in its westward march has hushed into silence the rustle of the mosses in the long prairie grass.—*Nebraska City News.*

A Good Hit.—A Methodist divine of this city, on Sunday, administered a most severe rebuke to a common custom in these days, of reading advertisements from the pulpit. A paper was handed to him giving notice that "the introductory lecture of the annual course would be delivered on Monday night," &c., at a certain medical institution in this city. The preacher said he had conscientious scruples against cheating the pulpit; that he never heard such advertisements read in church without reminding him of the old deacon in Alexandria, who, on a certain occasion, exhorted in his congregation to repent, or they would all go to hell as sure as there was flour for sale at Alexandria, and he was sure there was flour there, for he had received, just the day before, a fine assortment, which he would sell as cheap as any man in the city.—*Ohio Statesman.*

DRUG OUT.—The Danville (Virginia) Register states that a family consisting of an old man, his wife and daughter, were dug out of a snow drift around their cabin, on the opposite side of the river from that place, on Monday morning week. When the snow was removed, and an entrance to the cabin effected, the old man was found sitting on a stool, venting his excretions on snow storms and landlords. When interrogated as to the creature comforts within his immediate reach, he said he had no fire nor wood, and no provisions; but that was a small matter when compared with his total destitution of "spirits!"

THE FIRST SNOW STORM IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.—La Nacion, a newspaper of the City of Mexico, speaks in its number of the 21st ult. of the snow storm there thus: "Last night at half-past 9 o'clock, a heavy snow storm began, which lasted several hours. Never have we seen this phenomenon, so common in altitudes higher than ours, in Mexico before. It also excited to a high degree, the curiosity of the inhabitants of the capital. The thermometer of Reaumur was one degree above zero, and maintained itself there during the whole night.—The flat roofs of the houses, the streets, the hills which surround the city of the lakes, and give her so beautiful and aspect, the public walks, all reminds us this morning of the first snow storm we ever witnessed, which was last fall, in the United States and in Europe. Mexico city presented this morning a truly picturesque sight, for the green leaves of our eternal spring formed a lively contrast with the flecks of snow, which dressed them in an attire to which they were not accustomed."

Audubon the great naturalist was on the lookout for red-headed woodpeckers, and was very anxious to obtain a specimen. Seeing one fly into a hole in a tree a long way up, he pulled off his coat, and climbed with that energy of his that never failed him. Puffing and sweating, he reached it at last, and, putting his hand to seize the bird, to his own dismay a snake stuck his head out of the hole and hissed in his face. This was so unexpected and frightful that Audubon let go his hold, and tumbled to the ground, more dead than alive. His companion came running to him, and seeing that the naturalist was not hurt but was dreadfully alarmed, said to him: "Ah! you are very much frightened, Doctor?"

"No, sah!" replied the Doctor, quite offended, "no, sah!" but if you want to see von tam scared snake, just go up dare!"

## Temperance.

### Proceedings of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance, of South Carolina.

FIRST QUARTERLY SESSION, 1857.

BRANCHVILLE, January, 28th.

Pursuant to resolution, the Grand Division met this day, in the Hall of Branchville Division, No. 46, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Present—HENRY SUMMER, G. W. P. S. CORLEY, G. S. JOHN CORDERO, G. C.

Absent—E. THAYER, G. W. A. G. S. BOWER, G. T. GEO. W. KING, G. Sent. Rev. H. H. DURANT, G. Chap. W. T. CASTON, P. G. W. P.

G. W. P. filled vacancies as follows: Bro. John May, G. W. A.; Bro. A. Ott, G. T.; Bro. J. Holman, G. Sent; Bro. J. B. Berry, G. Chap; and Bro. O. H. Ott, P. G. W. P.

Opened with singing and prayer. Minutes of last meeting having been published, the reading of the same was dispensed with.

The following Divisions were represented: Taylor, No. 8.—John Cordero, P. W. P. Higginson, No. 11.—S. Corley, P. W. P. St. George's, No. 16.—Dr. John May, P. W. P.

Newberry, No. 17.—Maj. Henry Summer, P. W. P. Blackville, No. 22.—Joseph Holman, P. W. P.

Orangeburg, No. 38.—B. A. Carson, Dr. T. A. Elliott, G. H. Elliott, and G. O. Ayres, P. W. P's.

Branchville, No. 46.—Col. A. Ott, J. B. Berry, Maj. D. R. Barton, Wm. Byrd, and Dr. O. H. Ott, P. W. P's.

G. W. P. appointed Bros. May, Ott and Berry, the Committee on Credentials, who reported favorably, and the following Brothers, viz: B. D. Clark, W. P. of No. 38, and J. H. Murphy, Lewis M. Ott, and J. W. R. Berry, P. W. P's, and N. A. Byrd, W. P. of No. 46, were introduced and duly obligated.

The following Report of the G. W. P. was submitted:

### REPORT OF THE GRAND WORTHY PATRIARCH OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

TO THE FIRST QUARTERLY MEETING AT BRANCHVILLE, JANUARY 28, 1857.

Beloved Brethren:—It is not to be expected that any great good news as to the spread and progress of the principles of the Temperance Reform could be given to a meeting of our Order within the short space of two months after the Annual Meeting in Columbia. I have scarcely had time to take a general survey of the field of operations, and make up my mind as to the recommendations that are spontaneously suggested, and that have so often and so ably been presented to our order; but still there are some topics which cannot be too often, nor too urgently insisted upon for the promotion of the principles we advocate. The grand object of all our efforts is, to spread the principles of Temperance, and under the form we now advocate the same—total abstinence from all that intoxicates—embodied in idea of the prohibition by law of the Liquor Traffic. This is the great fountain of the evil of which we complain, and for the extirpation of which we have united as a band of brothers.

It is well known that during the last year we had the pleasure of hearing that gifted man,

GEOR. CARY, on this great subject, and it is known that wherever he went, he received a patient hearing, and many who could not be prevailed upon to hear the arguments from others, were completely fascinated by the force of his argument, and the charm of his eloquence. Many old Divisions were revived; and many new ones formed. Most of those formed and revived, I am led to believe, continue faithful in the good work.

It is well at the quarterly meetings of this body, that the members present should not only look to the report of the G. W. P., as furnishing the topics which will be discussed by the Grand Division, but each member should regard himself as a watchman on the walls of our citadel to warn of the approach of danger, and to propose such measures as may be conducive to the advancement of our principles. It is the duty of your presiding officer, as the head of the order, to make such suggestions as he may think proper, and submit them to the consideration of those associated with him in the good work of reformation.

The punctual attendance of the members of subordinate Divisions to their weekly meetings is a matter of great importance. Every man knows that the neglect of any duty, no matter how small it may be, begets a habit of negligence, which is sure to increase to the injury of the individual, and of carelessness in the discharge of the duty itself. By keeping constantly before the mind the obligations of the pledge, the individual who is endeavoring to escape from the meshes of the spoiler, is enabled more successfully to resist the temptation. I have no doubt that the weekly meetings of the subordinate Divisions have often kept up the spirit of Temperance, when otherwise, had it not been for the existence of our order, it would have died out.

In this connection there is a subject of which I have thought a good deal. It is the importance of some public medium by which we can be informed of what is doing in the work of the Temperance Reform. I mean a Temperance News paper. The order in this State now needs such an organ. It is absolutely necessary that we have a bold and independent paper, edited by a man who will not hesitate to speak out on the propriety and importance of a law prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits. I am not so far prepossessed in favor of such a law as to suppose that the use of intoxicating drinks would be entirely abandoned, if such a law were passed; but it would go far to the suppression of the evil of public drinking. When vice is forced to secretey to carry on its work, some good is accomplished. It no longer stalks abroad in open day to the disgust and reproach of the order and sober portion of the community. The same reasons that are applicable to the forbidding of gambling, and making it a penal offense by law, is equally applicable to the dramshop, liquor house, or the splendid drinking saloon.—Whatever is injurious to society, society has the right to prevent.

To the tract Enterprise I would most respectfully invite the attention of this body. I have no suggestions to make, but I would say that these silent messengers can be distributed by any man who loves Temperance, and their circulation in connection with a newspaper would contribute very much to the success of our cause.

I now bring to the attention of this body a matter, the importance of which has fully impressed me since our annual meeting. It is the bringing up and the publication of the Minutes of the Grand Division of this State. It is very desirable that they should be published in a form so they can be preserved. In the ephemeral newspaper they are soon lost. To be preserved, they must be in pamphlet form. Of the necessity and importance of this suggestion, I have been fully satisfied, by the short experience I have had as the head of the order.

It would be well if a suitable and convenient Digest of the Rules and Principles of the Grand Division and of the National Division, could be made and printed in pamphlet form, and published with the proceedings of this Grand Division, as above suggested. This was done some years ago by Bro. James Tupper, of Charleston. His Digest is very valuable. This should be revised, and amendments and alterations added, so as to bring it down to the present time.

The following Deputy Grand Worthy Patriarchs have made their reports, viz: James H. Smith, Dr. J. A. Walker, Henry W. Gardner, A. M. Kenney, Hon. D. R. Barton, J. G. Enloe, J. R. Leavell, Dr. Isaiah Coughman, E. Thayer, T. J. LaMotte, and Dr. John May. These reports are herewith submitted. They represent the order, generally, as being in a healthy condition. The paucity of the returns is, I think, to be accounted for, from the fact, that from the scarcity of blanks to make the appointments it was late in December, and for the larger portion of the Deputies, it was not until this month that appointments were made and instructions given. It is hoped that by the next meeting of the Grand Division, in April, we may be able to show a showing of the increase and power of the Temperance Reform as will nerve the hands and strengthen the hearts of the friends of the Reformation, to go forward, and having put their hands to the plough, never to look back.

To the kindness and partiality of Palmetto Division, I am indebted for a copy of the Proceedings of the National Division from its inception and organization up to the twelfth session of that body in Charleston, 1855, inclusive, and also for the Proceedings of our Grand Division up to the period when the publication of the journal of this latter body ceased; for which I return my heartfelt thanks.

In connection with a Temperance paper in the State, under the auspices of the Grand Division, some arrangements ought to be made to secure the services of efficient correspondents in different sections of the State. This would give variety to the columns of the paper, and information as to the condition and prospects of the cause throughout the State, and thus we should be furnished with the means by which more efficient action could be had amongst ourselves, and all the friends of Temperance.

We should never anticipate too large success from any efforts we may put forth. We must discipline ourselves to battle with reverses, as well as to enjoy the pleasures of success.

Let us hold before ourselves, and the people, the importance of a law prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits. Let us not waste our energies in any side issues and contests amongst ourselves, but keeping in view the suppression, by law, of the liquor traffic, march boldly, and without division in our ranks, to the accomplishment of vision in our ranks, to the accomplishment of this object, as if none other presented itself to our consideration. In this, as in all things else, union is strength, division is weakness.

I submit this report to your consideration in L. P. & F.

HENRY SUMMER, G. W. P.

Referred to a Committee of three, consisting of Bros. O. H. Ott, B. D. Clark and J. Holman.

Business was here suspended, and Bro. J. B. Walling, P. W. P. of Branchville Division, No. 46, was introduced and obligated.

The Grand Scribe submitted the following:

### QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GRAND SCRIBE,

For the Quarter ending January 1st, 1857.

OFFICERS AND BROTHERS.—Another year has commenced its round, and we are permitted to assemble, once more, to discharge the duties of another Session of this Grand Division.

As usual, the Divisions have been somewhat tardy in making their returns, notwithstanding some improvement, in this respect, is readily discerned when compared with the first quarterly session of last year. Thirty Divisions have made returns up to date, showing the following result of their labors: Initiated, 121; by dispensation, 13; by card, 8; connection dissolved, 57; withdrawn to join other Divisions, 32; broke the pledge, 64; signed over, 22; expelled, 54; suspended, 30; deaths, 1; number of members, 1454; receipts of the quarter, \$1,095 19; percentage to Grand Division, \$72 70; benefits and relief, \$20; current expenses, \$821.55; amount in treasury, \$2,053 91.

It is a matter of regret that many of the returns are very incorrectly and slovenly filled out, and the seal of the Division of ten omitted.

Five Divisions have been organized during the quarter, and one re-organized. The new Divisions are Beth Shiloh, No. 29, Centre, No. 30, Rock Hill, No. 34, and Bethel, No. 37, in York District, and Timmonsville, No. 25, at Timmonsville, Darlington District. Single Star, No. 68, at Conwayboro', has been revived.

A comparison between the present returns and those of the first quarter of last year, shows a decided difference in favor of the present, but when instituted between the present and two last quarters shows that we have lost ground, numerically in the older Divisions. This is but the beginning of that reaction which always follows, in a greater or less degree, the efforts of our lecturers, and warns us to place others in the field before we have lost any of the ground already occupied.

Since my last report, the charter and books of Horry Division, No. 49, long since defunct, have been placed in my hands, by D. G. W. P., J. Richwood.

It is, perhaps, a matter worthy of notice, as exhibiting a rapid change in sentiment and action, that, during the past quarter, only one Division, among the thirty which have made returns, has appropriated any benefits, whatever. This is, in my opinion, a change decidedly for the better.

Knowing well the unreasonable length of our reports, generally, and believing that the G. W. P., will make all necessary suggestions as to our course of action the current year, I forbear to inflict a series of recommendations, which might be otherwise offered.

Respectfully submitted in L. P. & F. S. CORLEY, G. S.

Branchville, S. C., January 28, 1857.

Referred to a committee, consisting of Bros. A. Ott, J. B. Berry and J. H. Murphy.

The following Report of the Grand Treasurer was read and referred to the committee on the Grand Scribe's Report:

### REPORT OF G. S. BOWER, TREASURER OF G. D.

For the Quarter ending 28th Jan'y, 1857.

DR.—Balance on hand last Quarter, \$216.83

CR.—Paid E. Thayer's account, \$14.00

Grand Scribe's, \$1.91.—\$5.21

Jan. 28.—Balance cash on hand, \$121.62

Respectfully submitted in L. P. & F. G. S. BOWER, G. Treas.

Brother J. B. Berry extended an invitation to the Grand Division to join the Branchville Division, No. 46, in procession, on to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, and also to attend the banquet, to be prepared by the ladies of Branchville and vicinity, on Friday, at 12 o'clock, M.

On motion, Grand Division adjourned, to meet on to-morrow morning, at 9 1/2 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 9 1/2 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Grand Division met. Officers same as yesterday, except G. W. A. and P. G. W. P. Bro. Wm. Byrd was appointed G. W. A. and Bro. Barton, P. G. W. P. pro tem.

Opened with singing and prayer.

Minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

Bro. Ott, Chairman of the Committee on the reports of the Grand Scribe and Grand Treasurer, submitted the following report, which was concurred in:

The Committee to whom was referred the reports of the Grand Scribe and Grand Treasurer beg leave to submit the following REPORT:

They have examined the reports of the above officers, and find them correct, and are pleased to see such an exhibit of the healthy condition of the Order as they contain.

Your Committee regret that the tardiness and slovenly manner in making the quarterly returns are still matters of complaint, and would respectfully, but imperatively urge upon Deputies, under whose jurisdiction such delinquencies exist, to see to it, that